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CIRCULATION DURING APRIL.  
W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	121,390	16	118,290
2	118,790	17	117,070
3	116,570	18	119,430
4	118,190	19	(Sunday) 121,450
5	(Sunday) 124,930	20	116,450
6	116,790	21	119,190
7	118,520	22	116,800
8	120,490	23	115,580
9	117,760	24	115,190
10	116,480	25	120,750
11	120,390	26	(Sunday) 120,310
12	(Sunday) 123,490	27	117,050
13	117,490	28	115,450
14	117,280	29	122,190
15	120,340	30	121,000
Total for the month.....	3,579,520		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	92,431		
Net number distributed.....	3,487,089		
Average daily distribution.....	116,236		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 5.42 per cent.  
W. B. CARR,  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of April, 1903.  
J. F. FARISH,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
My term expires April 25, 1905.

## WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

### STRONG EVIDENCE.

It has been demonstrated that water from the Chicago Drainage Canal cannot purify itself in fifteen days. The question is still open as to how much longer would be required, if indeed the canal water could ever purify itself, a fact which unscientific persons might doubt.

The negative fact as to the fifteen days having been established, Professor Van Ornum's showing becomes important if not conclusive. His testimony, based upon personally conducted experiments, is that water from the Chicago canal may reach the St. Louis intake in ten days and a fraction. The fact that the conditions under which the experiments were made obtain for six weeks in the year does not weaken the evidentiary force of his statements. They prove, together with the negative fact referred to, that for at least six weeks our water supply is polluted by the canal.

This result of itself should go far toward establishing St. Louis's case. Surely, in the absence of positive evidence to support it, there is no presumption that during the remaining forty-six weeks of the year the river's flow would be slower or that the time in question would exceed the fifteen days.

In order to overcome the Professor's testimony it would seem to be necessary for Chicago to demonstrate positively that on no season could impurities live ten days. Manifestly, Chicago has failed to prove this. On the other hand, it has been shown that impurities are not eliminated by traveling fifteen days; and further shown not only that germs found here are identical with germs from the canal, but that specific germs deposited in the canal for test purposes have been found alive and been positively identified in St. Louis water.

### ERUPTION INEVITABLE.

Out of the seismic disturbances, the subterranean rollings and rumblings at Washington but one little, tangible result has come. The mountainous labor has produced a mouse—one resignation. And even now the mouse is dead. The Tyler incident is closed. The little disaster was not allowed to progress. The matter of the abstraction of papers from the Government safe was not laid before the Grand Jury "because there was a lack of proof that the papers were Government property"—and the generous officials indulge a presumption of innocence in favor of the abstractor.

Smoothing over this disaster leaves the surface level; but there is one other thing, scarcely tangible as yet, which has come forth, and that is the revelation of general dilatoriness on the part of General Payne and the administration. It is as yet but a vaporous fact without definiteness, escaped forth from the under ferment of the situation; but it may take enough of vital form to arouse the public.

General Payne states that he had decided on the Post-Office investigations and examinations months ago, but that he didn't expect the publicity which has been given to them. The latter part of this statement seems to be a perfect explanation of the official course.

Did he not hope and expect to escape the publicity? Has not every effort been made to avoid it? And does not the dread of publicity account for the lack of action? What has he been doing in the long interim since he decided that investigations were necessary? Why the long delay?

For some time the public has gradually acquired a distrust of conditions at Washington. Specific instances at intervals have assisted the impression that underneath the surface a great deal of fraud and incompetence exist. Leaks of facts now and then have added to suspicion and rumors have been widespread. In a narrower circle suspicion has been bolder, and people at the capital itself and men in the outer edges of officialdom have asserted their knowledge of corruption of a general nature existing over a long period. But even the remote and uninitiated public seem to have been better informed than the higher officials, including General Payne and the administration, if the latter are to be judged by outward appearances.

As, of course, they are not to be judged. Every sane man knows that the powers that be have for a

long time possessed an intimate knowledge of the existent evils. Mr. Payne knew, long before he determined upon "investigations." Mr. Loud knew. He was chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices, and what he knew the whole administration knew. He says that corruption has been brewing for a long time; that he has long known that the trouble "had to come."

Political motives have stayed the hands that could have laid bare the facts many months ago. Political motives still rule the hands. The effort has manifestly been to retard the inflammation. The next presidential election has been prominent in mind. A soothing process has been applied where the scalp was needed. Just now the announcement of a good intention to investigate branch post offices in different parts of the country seems to fit the general scheme of delay, apparently, in one view of the matter, disclosing an intent to scatter and dissipate. If possible, the national attention which is concentrated upon Washington. But, though the public will commend a general examination, it will by no means relax attention upon the center and seat of the system. It will seek to hold the administration to its promise to go deeply into the matter at home, for the announced purpose of "clearing itself."

The situation is ferocious, ripe. Soon, whatever be the administration's course, the under fermentation must develop into a great eruptive process.

### COMPLETED CITY HALL.

St. Louis now has a city government which achieves. The expensive, incomplete City Hall will be finished within half a year, and with money acquired through the regular revenue channels. Judicial management of the city's finances is the cause which explains a sufficient balance in the City Treasury.

Completion of the City Hall will necessitate the expenditure—the investment, rather—of about \$250,000. No public-spirited citizen will regret the decision of the new City Hall Commission to use this amount at once for putting the principal public building in perfect condition any more than he will deplore an administration of the city's income which provides balances instead of deficits.

Collector of the Revenue Hammer and License Collector Clifford have demonstrated in what manner and to what extent the revenue can be augmented. They collect all money that is legally due the municipality, without discrimination or favoritism toward taxpayers. Mayor Wells and Comptroller Player have demonstrated that the city's finances can be wisely administered and that funds can be not only collected, but conserved; and not only can be appropriately expended, but expended so as to be real investments.

Enough money would not at this time be available to carry out the plans of the commission had not Comptroller Player exercised superior caution in the distribution of the revenue for appropriations. The monetary responsibilities of the city have been considerably enlarged on account of public improvements and in consequence of hereditary conditions; yet Mr. Player has been equal to every contingency. More money has been collected through the ordinary routine and more money has been invested in public work, but the city nevertheless has a quarter of a million dollars with which to complete the City Hall.

The aspect of the City Hall as an unfinished structure has been considered disgraceful. The people are ashamed of portions of the structure, and they will experience such genuine satisfaction over the completion of the building that some perhaps will not inquire into the means whereby the important, even necessary, improvements shall have been made. Desirable as it is to make the improvements and as welcome as they will be, the people have still greater reason for self-congratulation in the careful management of public affairs, for the administration has accomplished wonders, with inadequate revenue. In constructing additions and making repairs to public buildings and in finding money for public work.

The administration is capable and alert. It collects all moneys due the city and invests them advantageously. The Courthouse, with its classic dome, looks black; money is saved for painting the edifice. The hospital accommodations are inadequate; an emergency hospital is bought. The Poorhouse needs an addition; it is built. The City Hall should be finished; \$250,000 is saved and the work is started. Certain sewers are required; they are built. A viaduct is needed over King's highway; the fiscal officers plan to do this work, so that St. Louis may have one of the finest parkways in the world.

We witness the general betterment, but we neglect to give a serious thought to the foundation. A better conception of the good government with which the city is now blessed comes as we remember that municipal revenue had not a cent to its credit two years ago when the present administration was installed in office. There was an apparent balance of \$28,000; in fact, however, there was an actual deficit, as a heritage, of more than \$39,000. This administration has overcome the deficit, made large investments in public work and still has \$250,000 for completing the City Hall.

The achievements of the administration are mentioned to show that all pledges are being fulfilled and that it is possible to conduct municipal affairs along business lines. The revenue is not merely being spent; it is invested. If we had a spoils administration the revenue would be wasted in patronage. That it is not a machine, but a business administration, is manifested by the ability to invest \$250,000 toward completing the City Hall.

### MOELLER'S MISCONCEPTION.

Germany's conservative thought will not approve the opinions of Herr Moeller, the Prussian Commerce Minister, concerning industrial policies. It is his view that the United States have set the tendency of the times and fixed a precedent for other countries; that concentration of industries is the rule here and that Germany cannot hold its own in the world markets without similar concentration.

Herr Moeller goes too far in assuming that the United States have irrevocably declared for specialization and combination. While it is perhaps true that the "tendency" lies in that direction, there is no evidence that it is fixed and unalterable. The evidence, indeed, indicates a coming check upon the movement toward combination.

Apparently this movement has about run its natural course. The consolidation of American industries took place so rapidly a few years ago that it overstepped its own principle. Top-heavy capitalization and weakened productiveness were inevitable, and in many instances these results have been perceived and efforts made to retrace and repair. In some cases there have been separations of enterprises and in others considerable reductions of capital. Indeed, this second reaction has happened in the very case which Herr Moeller approves as an industry in evidence, the policy of the United States Steel Corporation of New Jersey.

On the whole, it is perhaps not too much to say that reactionary influences have already set in and with enduring force.

But the chief fact which the Minister apparently ignores is the American democratic spirit of fair play underlying our industrial scheme. Unquestionably this will determine the tendencies of the future. This spirit of fair play, of open, fair competition, is manifestly rising to combat present industrial motives. Our industrial problem involves, so to speak, the

people's economics. It lies at the door of every man, whether he be a statesman, lawmaker, mechanic or farmer; and its solution is primarily political. The people will solve it at the polls, guided by their own experience. Thus far their experience with monopoly, or concentration, has not revealed its benefits to them as a whole.

Monopoly, the embodiment of the principles of "specialization" and "concentration," is in this country the creation of a political scheme and the charge of a political clique. But its control and ultimate destiny depend upon the people's volition.

In substance, monopoly is a fungus which has come out of a condition of enormous wealth and development. It is not a cause, but a consequence of national growth; it is only an incident of our commercial ascendancy.

This country has come to the fore by reason of its immense resources, its inherent industrial power and the energy of its population; not because of any recent proprietary system. The foundations and the substantial development were here long before combinations and consolidations were employed or even conceived.

That country can only be ultimately great in industry and foremost in commerce, the people of which, as a whole, enjoy the prosperity which our present system limits to a few. This applies to Germany equally with us. Perhaps we have the advantage of other countries in this, that our form of government supplies to the people a specific mode of adjusting conditions to needs.

Senator Hanna's positive declaration that Mr. Roosevelt will be the Republican nominee for President next year seems to settle the matter. The truth is, perhaps, that Hanna would prefer another candidate, but, recognizing the strength of the party momentum for Roosevelt, he intends to yield as gracefully as possible. Remembering how Roosevelt was "shunted" into the Vice Presidency in 1900 in order to get rid of him in New York and to cast the spell of the vice-presidential hoodoo over his political fortunes, it is easy to agree with Bobby Burns that "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley."

Such an endorsement of the ordinances providing for the completion of the Belt Line as is contemplated by the joint committee representing the Merchants' Exchange, the Business Men's League and the World's Fair Executive Committee should result in the passage of the measures without delay. The enactment into law of these three ordinances will promise the completion of the terminal work by the time of the World's Fair opening, and the necessity for this is obvious. The matter should be pushed to a satisfactory settlement.

Postmaster General Payne's announced determination upon a searching inquiry into the management of all the large post offices throughout the country seems to be justified by recent developments. If the scandal in the Washington office is an indication of general conditions an investigation cannot be made too soon or too thoroughly. It is to be hoped that political considerations may not prevail to prevent such investigation or to transform an inquiry into a "whitewash" for the purpose of averting party inquiry.

In the matter of brakes for trolley cars inventive ingenuity has scored but a poor success in what to the average mind appears a simple matter. Modern communities have to deal with no more important question of mechanical device than that of trolley brakes. It is to be hoped that the St. Louis railway companies will be more fortunate in selecting one of the legally approved brakes for their new equipment.

Approaching the gates of democracy is a huge Trojan horse labeled "Prosperity," but the people well know that its hollow insides are crammed with treacherous tariff schemes and trust devices.

## RECENT COMMENT.

### Necessity for Small Museums.

Popular Science Monthly.  
With the rapid growth of public libraries and the multiplication of books, periodicals and newspapers, there has arisen an urgent need for the direction of popular reading and for the promotion of serious study. Libraries are striving, with the aid of the schools and teachers, to counteract the general tendency towards aimless superficial reading. Another educational agency that promotes exact knowledge, quickens observation and leads to research and consecutive study is the museum of natural history.

The near future may well see as great an interest in the establishment of museums as there is now in the foundation of libraries. Such an institution can do an especially valuable service in the smaller city or town, provided its directors sense and seize their peculiar opportunity and clearly recognize the limitations imposed by local conditions. There should be no attempt to imitate the expensive buildings, exhaustive synoptic collections and the elaborate research and exploration of museums in the great centers of population. Satellites and incidental expenses can be kept at modest figures. Libraries are striving to be established to co-operate with the paid officials. Public interest and the practical support of men of means are important factors to secure and retain. Connection with the public library under one general management makes for efficiency and economy.

### The Stimulus of War.

Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor in Harper's Weekly.  
Battleships will not always prevent war; nothing will do this, for an element of pugnacity appears to be implanted in us by Providence, which does not permit nations to be satisfied without an occasional appeal to arms. We need not discuss the right or wrong of this. History shows plainly the existence of such an element, and further shows that if too long a period elapses without the war sentiment being gratified, nations tend to become selfish, and a lawlessness of view is engendered, and an undue love of material ease and a tendency to the lower virtues. Mr. Ruskin said that history shows that not only the arts flourish during long periods of war, but that the great virtues also flourish then, and that peace too long continued results in degradation of the national spirit. Heroic conflicts for noble causes develop heroic virtues in the men who carry them on. It cannot be denied that they develop, at the same time, fierce and brutal passions that react disastrously on the finer qualities of a civilized humanity; but if we can engender heroism, valor, and the courage that enables a man to meet death without flinching, it cannot be wholly profitless.

### Wendell Phillips and the Slave.

Youth.  
At the close of the Civil War and before he was well known, Wendell Phillips, the distinguished abolitionist, went to Charleston and put up at a hotel. He had breakfast served in his room, and was waited upon by a slave.

Mr. Phillips seized the opportunity to represent to the colored man in pathetic way that he regarded him as a man and a brother, and that he himself was an abolitionist. The other, however, seemed more anxious about the guest's breakfast than he was about his own position in the social scale or the condition of his soul.

Finally, Mr. Phillips became discouraged, and told him to go away, saying that he could not bear to be waited on by a slave.

To this the other remonstrated, "You must 'cuse me, massa, but I be 'bliged to stay yere, 'cause I be 'sponsible fo' de silverware."

## FORTY AMBITIOUS LITTLE ST. LOUIS GIRLS SEEK LIMITED ENGAGEMENT WITH "THE LITTLE PRINCESS."



Some of the little girls who applied at the Olympic yesterday for supernumerary positions with Millie James in "The Little Princess."

### Six Are Chosen and Place of Honor Given to Jessie Delzell, Who Is Only Ten Years Old.

Old.

Jessie Delzell, a little girl, with dark red hair, brown eyes and a few freckles on her face, went to the Olympic Theater yesterday and captured a prize that was vainly sought by about forty other little girls who have dreams of some day becoming great actresses.

No mamma, nor auntie, nor grandma was there to make a speech for Jessie. She was there to talk for herself and she won.

It was an interesting group, that class of forty little ambitious girls, and maybe there were numbered in it those who are destined to succeed in a future generation to those places now held by Sarah Bernhardt, Ellen Terry, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Julia Marlowe, and a score of other stage favorites of this time. There is no telling, for strong ambition was budding, even in the minds of the tiniest ones.

"The Little Princess," with Millie James as the feature, is to be the bill at the Olympic Theater for two weeks, commencing next Sunday night. In the production there are needed six little girls, five for "thinking" parts, and one who is required to read about six lines. This latter part requires a child of talent and it was the star assignment to be given to some St. Louis youngster who had Theatopian ambitions.

### ADVERTISED FOR GIRLS.

Lois Netherole, who is attending to the stage arrangements for the production of "The Little Princess," advertised in the newspapers for six little girls, and when Mr. Netherole arrived at the stage entrance of the Olympic Theater about 11 o'clock yesterday morning he saw trouble in store for him.

The west section of the stage was literally jammed with children and the grown folk who heretofore of a child than a little girl. All were expectant, all were hopeful, and when the selections were finally made there were, of course, many disappointed ones, who would of their way home, resolved, at least, to try again.

Netherole arranged the children in a group and then called each one before him for a personal interview.

All sorts of children were gathered there—little ones and big ones, tall ones and short ones, fat ones and thin ones. It was a great variety for Mr. Netherole to select from, and he was puzzled.

The girl is 10 years old, in advance for "The Little Princess," assisted Mr. Netherole, and after mature deliberation Jessie Delzell was called.

"The girl is 10 years old, in advance for 'The Little Princess,' assisted Mr. Netherole, and after mature deliberation Jessie Delzell was called.

"Wonder if she can talk?"

### SELF-CONFIDENCE WINS.

Miss Delzell proved her ability in the latter part of the play, too.

"No, but I have read 'Ben Hur,'" said the girl. She was selected for one of the five supernumeraries.

"Are you married?" asked Mr. Netherole of one of the tiniest of the applicants.

"No, but I am going to be as soon as I grow up," said the little girl.

"Would you like to be an actress?"

"Yes, sir, I'd love to be."

"How much pay do you want?"

"I'll take a nickel a night," said Mr. Netherole.

### IDEA OF AN ACTRESS.

"What is your idea of an actress?" asked Mr. Netherole of a chubby little girl.

"A lady what gets lots of bouquets and has lots of fine dresses," replied the little one.



JESSIE DELZELL. A 10-year-old girl, of No. 107 Channing avenue, selected for a speaking part in "The Little Princess."

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"A lady what gets lots of bouquets and has lots of fine dresses," replied the little one.

"What can you do best?" asked Mr. Netherole of a girl who said she had had experience.

"Have you ever appeared in public?" was asked of one of the larger girls.

"Me and my brother have," said the girl.

"What is the correct way to say that?" asked Mr. Netherole.

"Always be careful," said Mr. Netherole. "Actresses have to speak properly."

One little girl said she wanted to wear short skirts and be a high kicker. Another was ambitious to become a prima donna in grand opera.

Another said she wanted to be a great actress like Sarah Bernhardt.

The forty or more little girls on the stage nearly every one had a good idea as to the identity of the great stars on the stage to-day, and nearly all of them knew the difference between comedy and tragedy.

"It is peculiar," said Mr. Netherole, "but you can look into the faces of these youngsters and tell where their desires lay. That is, there pointing to a little girl with a bright face waits comedy. She wants to make people laugh. Here pointing to one with a sombre countenance is the great emotional actress of the future. She will succeed Leslie Carter some of these days."

The mothers of the children displayed even greater anxiety than the girls themselves, and when an applicant could not find speech to tell of her past achievements the fond mother would quickly explain the child's qualifications who could speak for wonderful talents already displayed by the child.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, May 8, 1878.

The North Lodge of Good Templars elected as officers: David Calhoun, Martha Hendrick, S. W. Stenard, M. F. Jacques, W. L. E. Stenard, Emma J. Stenard, W. B. Thomas, Mrs. Boyd, Nannie Johnson, G. Hepburn, L. Hodges and G. Koringar.

The candidacy of Thomas Allen for the United States Senate received endorsement in many parts of the State.

Detectives arrested two men for robbing the Reverend Father H. Cosgrove.

The City Council investigated the charge that horses belonging to individuals not connected with the Police Department were being kept free of charge in the city stables.

Among those who testified were Basil Duke, Senator H. H. Armstrong, Doctor H. Tuholski, John E. Cook, William Patrick, Henry Werner, Doctor J. C. Nieldet and Celsus Price. The hearing was continued.

The St. Louis Operatic Society presented Bolini's opera, "Norma," at De Bar's Opera-house. In the cast were Mrs. Frank W. Peebles, Miss Georgia Lee, Miss Nettie Crane, T. C. Doan, A. D. Cunningham, A. K. Alexander, August Waldner, Misses Fanny Brush, Dora Breckelman, Sallie Baxter, Emma Buchanan, Minnie Curtis, Julia Christin, M. A. E. Carter, Emma Dean, Nellie Dean, M. L. Dixon, Sallie Eagleson, Lucia Fasset, Ella Holloway, Emily Jones, L. Knostman, C. A. Maas, Emma Myers, E. M. Niles, Flora Pike, Lillie Smith, Florence Terrill, Miriam Terrill, Nellie Uhl, Eugene Byrne, L. B. Roberts, Mrs. E. O. Hudson, Mrs. S. B. Olmstead and Messrs. W. S. Hodges, L. S. Allen, Harry Blackham, Doctor A. G. A. Bowman, J. A. Christener, E. B. Eno, J. W. King, Lewis Maas, R. T. Wallace and W. H. Pfaff.

At the St. Louis University students presented Lesperance's melodrama, "Elma, the Druid Martyr," the principal parts being played by Stettinus Thomas Knapp, P. Kennedy, Paul Cullen, Aloma Church and Edmund Wistach, M. Lane, Hingston, L. Gray W. Radd, P. Cassilly, W. Johnson, C. Rochester, Eugene Deprez, H. Durnbach, J. Roseman, J. Lodenkamper, T. Herold and August Hart.

The marriage of Miss Emily Kern, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Kern, well-known wagon manufacturer, to Mr. John J. Frederick of Broderick & Bascom Rope Company, took place at St. Agatha's Church at 9:30 a. m.

A large reception was held in the evening at the home of the bride.

## POEMS WORTH KNOW NG.

### THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

BY SHAKESPEARE.

The following lines are from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," act 1, scene 1. They are spoken by Lysander, who is in love with Hermia. Other selections from Shakespeare, together with his portrait, autograph and biographical sketch, have already appeared in this series.

OR ought that I could ever read,  
Could ever hear by tale or history,  
The course of true love never did run smooth;

But, either it was different in blood,  
Or else misgraffed in respect of years,  
Or else it stood upon the choice of friends;  
Or, if there were a sympathy in choice,  
War, death or sickness did lay siege to it,  
Making it momentary as a sound,  
Swift as a shadow, short as a dream;  
Brief as the lightning in the collied night,  
That, in a split second, unfolds both heaven and earth;

And ere a man hath power to say, Behold!  
The jaws of darkness do devour it up;  
So quick bright things come to confusion.



William Shakespeare.